

**INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY BROADCASTERS
IN RAPMA FM RADIO STATION AT UMS**

RESEARCH PAPER



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of English Education**

**By:
WAFABI QOLBY
A320160287**

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2020**

APPROVAL

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IN RAPMA FM RADIO STATION AT UMS**

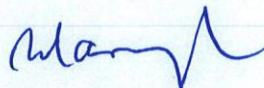
By:

WAFABI QOLBY

A320160287

**Approved to be examined by the Consultant School of Teacher Training and
Education Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**

Approved by Consultant



Dr. Maryadi, M.A

NIDN. 0004035801

ACCEPTANCE

INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY BROADCASTERS
IN RAPMA FM RADIO STATION AT UMS

By:

WAFABI QOLBY

A320160287

Accepted and Approved by Board of Examiners

School of Teacher Training and Education

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

On 11th November 2020

Team of Examiners:

1. Dr. Maryadi, M.A

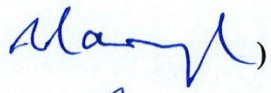
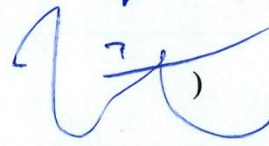

(Head Master of Examiner)

2. Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum.

(Member I of Examiner)

3. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum.

(Member II of Examiner)

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()
()



Dean,


Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayitno

NIP. 196504281993031001

TESTIMONY

I'm the researcher, signed the statement below:

Name : Wafafi Qolby

NIM : A320160287

Study Program : Department of English Education

Title : INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING USED BY
BROADCASTERS IN RAPMA FM RADIO STATION
AT UMS

The researcher hereby testifies that in this research paper there is no plagiarism, nor is there any opinion or work that has been written or published by other people, except for those whose writings are used as references in the manuscript and are mentioned in the bibliography. Therefore, if it is proven that some statements are not true here, the author will take full responsibility for them.

Surakarta, 11 November 2020

The researcher



Wafafi Qolby

A320160287

MOTTO

“Allah tidak akan memberikan cobaan melebihi kemampuan umat-Nya”

(QS. Al Baqarah 286)

“Karena sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan ada kemudahan”

(QS. Al Insyirah: 5-6)

DEDICATION

This research paper is dedicated to:

- Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'aala,
- My lovely parents, Mr. Nur Farikhin (alm) and Mrs. Ainir Rahmah,
- My dearest uncle Mr. Didi Raafi and Mrs. Ary Maryatun,
- All of my beloved family,
- All of my beloved friends Lailiya Husna, Nisa Julia, Novia Eka and Nela Himatul, Indah Laras and my beloved friends since at Senior High School
- And all of my support system.

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To those mentioned above, the author can only say thank you very much. May Allah give blessings to everyone. Aamiin.

The author realizes that this research paper is still far from perfect expectations. Therefore, supporting criticism and suggestions are highly desirable and urgently needed to make this research paper better.

Surakarta, 11 November 2020

The researcher

Wafafi Qolby

A320160287

ABSTRAK

Wafafi Qolby/ A320160287. **CAMPUR KODE INDONESIA-INGGRIS YANG DIGUNAKAN OLEH PARA PENYIAR DI STASIUN RADIO RAPMA FM DI UMS.** Skripsi. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, November, 2020.

Wafafi Qolby

Wafafiqolby77@gmail.com

Dr. Maryadi, M.A

Mar243@ums.ac.id

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis pencampuran kode dan mendeskripsikan alasan penggunaan pencampuran kode yang digunakan oleh penyiar radio. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data penelitian ini berupa tuturan yang mengandung campur kode. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: merekam siaran, mengumpulkan rekaman, mendengarkan rekaman, mentranskrip rekaman, mengelompokkan jenis dan alasan pencampuran kode, membuat transkrip berdasarkan kelompok, kemudian memberikan koding data. Teknik analisis data untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kode pencampuran menggunakan teori Suwito (1983); menjelaskan alasan menggunakan pencampuran kode menggunakan teori Kim (2006). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: Pertama, terdapat lima jenis code mixing yang diurutkan masing-masing dari kemunculan tertinggi hingga terendah, yaitu campur kode pada bentuk kata, bentuk frase, bentuk pengulangan, bentuk hybrid, dan bentuk klausa. Jenis campur kode yang paling dominan digunakan oleh para penyiar adalah campur kode dalam bentuk kata dengan persentase 60%. Kedua, ada lima alasan penggunaan code mixing yang diurutkan masing-masing dari kejadian tertinggi sampai terendah, yaitu faktor penjelasan, faktor kebiasaan, faktor intrinsik pesan, peran dan hubungan partisipan, dan faktor situasional. Alasan penggunaan code mixing yang paling dominan digunakan oleh para penyiar karena faktor penjelasan dengan persentase 43%.

Kata kunci: sosiolinguistik, percampuran kode, siaran radio

ABSTRACT

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Wafafi Qolby

Wafafiqolby77@gmail.com

Dr. Maryadi, M.A

Mar243@ums.ac.id

This study aims to find the types of code-mixing and describe the reasons for using code-mixing used by radio broadcasters. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research is in the form of utterances containing of code-mixing. The data collection technique uses observation with the following steps: recording the broadcasting, collecting the recording, listening the recording, transcribing the recording, classifying the types and reasons for using code-mixing, transcribing based on groups, then provide data coding. The data analysis technique for identifying the types of mixing code using Suwito's theory (1983); explaining the reasons for using Kim's (2006) code mixing. The results of this study are: Firstly, there are five types of code mixing which are ranked respectively from the highest of occurrence to the lowest, they are code-mixing in the word form, phrase form, repetition form, hybrid form, and clause form. The most dominant type of code-mixing used by broadcasters is the code mixing in the word form with a percentage of 60%. Secondly, there are five reasons for using code mixing which are ranked respectively from the highest of occurrence to the lowest, they are explaining factors, habitual factors, message intrinsic factors, participant roles and relationship, and situational factors. The most dominant reason of using code mixing used by broadcasters because of the explaining factors with a percentage of 43%.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, code-mixing, radio broadcasting

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